

## The Snow Fort.

A FORM FOR THE BOYS.

In the happy days of boyhood,  
Five and thirty years ago,  
(Life's golden age of joyhood),  
We built castles of the snow,  
In the glittering drifts we quarried,  
And our mansion work was rare  
As those mansions many storied,  
Mantled fashions out of air.

ramparts and our fosses  
The puzzled old Vauban,  
We, the urchin bosses,  
Sole rule and play?  
As were the queerest  
Led by human skill,  
As we chose the dearest—  
It was Bunker Hill.

arts of British leaders  
The pegging, one and all;  
Many places on the wall;  
Barricaded for service foreign,  
We, the urchin bosses,  
One clamored to be Warren,  
None wanted to be Howe.

The battle—ah! we fought it.  
Not at all by history's light;  
How the pesky English caught it,  
How they always lost the fight.  
In despite of truth we claved them,  
And to facts entirely blind,  
As down the hill we raced them,  
How we peeped them behind!

Thus we fought the fight of Bunker's  
In the days that knew no care,  
Kre the snow we tossed, as youngsters,  
Time had fitted in our hair.  
Now, alas! in the force battle  
We wage daily with the world,  
Harder shots against us rattle  
Than our boys' arms ever hurled.

And 'tis not the generous tussle  
Of the snow fort in the knoll,  
A strife with those who bustle  
Not the body but the soul;  
And instead of gleaming missiles,  
And shafts fly to and fro,  
The march of our galling thistles,  
Is the velvet of the snow!

[Knickerbocker Magazine.

## Correspondence.

Mr. Editor.—If it is not inconsistent with your party principles, to insert a few remarks from an old conservative on the present crisis of our Country, you may insert the few words which I send you, although it may not amount to much; yet, like many others, will, perhaps, raise the price of rage, give business to paper makers and printers, and give laughter to editors.

I love my country better than party. I love to contemplate the names and acts of our Fathers—men of erudition, and of the laboring class, who seemed to forget their profits and pleasures, yea, and their own lives also, for the good of their country—their whole country. In their provisional Government, it is evident, Union was their watch word, for this they made every provision in the Constitution and By-Laws, in their power, to preserve it for their posterity. That curse upon our country, Slavery, was not their act, but was pressed upon us by a foreign dominant power. Not then as now were their debates published to the world. Sometimes I have fancied myself in their midst, comparing their Declaration of rights with the institution of domestic slavery, and heard them lamenting over the inhuman practice, but found themselves like the deer in the forest when the wolf's fangs were made fast, and no possible way to escape until his teeth should rot; while, with few Southern exceptions, Slavery was pronounced wrong—an inhuman practice; yet so sad was their dilemma that it became necessary to prolong that disgraceful, God-hating Slave trade for twenty years, and lest any should doubt their sincerity in the evil practice, after said term it should be treated as piratical.

The institution of domestic slavery I believe to be a wrong upon the Slave, and a sin against God, whom we acknowledge as our maker and preserver, who is just in the administration of his government over all his creatures, and we may not expect to escape a full retribution.

The ordinance of '87, the law of '92 excluded Slavery from the North West Territory, and it is very plain and certain, that slaveholders of the South, (not the mass of the people) trampled the Constitution and the laws of the Fathers under their feet, carried their Slaves into the Territory of Missouri, and with a brazen face demanded admittance into the Union, which terminated in a compromise of their own making, and thus made a precedent to which the North yielded.

This I call the first aggression of Southern slaveholders and partisans. The Missouri compromise line was acquiesced in by the North, and was generally satisfactory to the people. Yet that palatable wrong, trying Slavery upon territory devoted by slaves to freedom, raised up a few spirited yielding abolitionists, who, in the name of God, used every improper and unbecoming device to accomplish their designs; and for this is the order of Frederick Douglass, reaction. Slavery came into the laboring class of the North, and they got their living by the sweat of their brow.

Slaveholders and partisans (after lived peacefully for nearly forty years, the compromise act, in 1850 and 1854 the Kansas Nebraska Bill. All the world, with the exception of a part of our own nation, hold the act in connection with its workings, in utter detestation, as a fraud, and secondly as destroying peace and tranquility of the nation, it caused reaction and aroused the masses of the North to action, and produced a fearful boiling upon the minds of Southern politicians and slaveholders, by electing a President in opposition to their combined parties; may Washington's God and our God give him grace and wisdom to guide him in administration of this government constitutionally, that this people may not be mourn much longer.

One or two remarks more and I close.  
Mr. Douglas, who seemed to lead the Southern wing, contended for the extension of Mason and Dixon line to the Pacific, for a constitutional measure; and because he could not accomplish his design, he sought to accomplish it by the aid of a corrupt and wicked man, who tried out his measures, and death in the Territory of Kansas, and then he looked at us, and we were about the preservation of the whole northern hemisphere.

## Ellsworth American.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

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ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

isphere was about tumbling on our heads.—He will now take back all he has said or done, (provided he can get into the White House in 1864,) will restore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, provided slaveholders can carry, constitutionally, their slaves with them as servants, wherever they please in the country,—build summer houses throughout New England—visit all summer, yea, and all winter too, and who shall say go home, if prolonged thirty years? From what has transpired, what can rational men expect from such a measure, either North or South? The old vulgar expression used to describe quarrels, defines it, "a hell on earth," North and South. If we of the North are not permitted to branch the subject of Slavery in the South, much less discuss its utility, what can Southern gentlemen expect in our midst, having detachments of slaves about them? Let Mr. Douglas, Crittenden and Breckinridge answer.

Mobs do not regard Constitution or laws. Secession ought to have been Jacksoned in the bud; but now we must bear and forbear, as the original leaders have drawn the innocent masses into the snare, and will stand back, if fighting is to be done, and the innocent must fall by their hands.

God hath made of one blood all mankind. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," says Pope; and I add black or white. We scarcely do business one day without using an invention of a black Arab. Let us be patient: the wolf has nineteen teeth out of thirty-four, and soon Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware will follow. How long can Virginia forget the example set her by her beloved Washington?

We need an amendment to the constitution. Restore the Missouri Compromise. Secessionists, Repent! Restore and return to your allegiance, and to your seats in Congress, resolved to serve your country faithfully. The masses of the people North and South live in obedience to the laws of the Country. Magistrates perform the duties assigned you, and do not assume those of an Almightly bath reserved to himself, "who will cause the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder he will repress."

It is strange to me that men in our midst, who talk much about the Union, will yet justify and strengthen secessionists, exaggerate their grievances and fight for their cause as they call it, to the hazard of the cause of liberty to the whole country, or to say the least, to the humiliation of either the Northern or Southern portion of it. I have never yet believed that Southern politicians originally intended anything more than to enslave the incoming administration, but the reins of government, together with purse strings being put in their hands, have carried them beyond their intended goal. I believe they have done more, during the last four months for the abolition of slavery, than all the abolitionists in the country for the last forty years.

I am for that compromise which is constitutional, agreed to by the ordinance of '87, and law of '92, made definite in 1820. No Slaves carried into the Territories north of 36 deg. 30 min., and in my judgment implies if slaveholders have any interest in the Territories of the United States, they have to carry them into the territories south of the Missouri line. When they become a State they should be received into the Union, if they have a majority in favor of slavery, peaceably. This is my opinion: legally right but morally wrong, to hold Slaves in any form or shape. E. H.

North Hancock, March, 1861.

## No 4.

## A Visit to Girard College.

I say to, just into the College; for I did not go just the porter's house. Being in the neighborhood of the College, and having had a partial acquaintance with Dr. Allen, the President, I decided to call. I did so; but on calling at the porter's office, I soon found to be true what I had heard to be a rule, fixed by the will of Mr. Girard, that no clergyman of any sect whatever should be allowed to enter upon the College grounds.

The porter expressed his regret that it should be so, and remarked that they should all be glad to have it otherwise. He very politely proposed to invite President Allen into his office that I might see him, and make all desirable inquiries of him. He did so.—The Dr. came in and seemed pleased, (as he said he was) to see a friend from "Down East," for President Allen, (as perhaps you know) is a native of Readfield, Maine, and was educated at Bowdoin College. He is evidently a man of the right stamp, and is doing a great and good work.

The College has been in successful operation for thirteen years. The number of pupils is now 400. Forty were received yesterday, making that number more than have ever before been in attendance. Four requisites are essential to gain admittance. They must be male,—white,—orphan,—children. And then those of the city of Philadelphia have the first claim; after them, if there is still room, other parts of the State of Pennsylvania; and next in order, the city of New York, and next to that the city of New Orleans.

Thus far the school has been filled mostly from this city, and Dr. Allen is of the opinion that it will ordinarily be so. Thirty of those received yesterday, he told me were from other parts of this state, but they were the first from out of the city, for many years. Children must enter from 6 to 10 years of age, and leave at 18 or sooner. No one is allowed to leave the College without being apprenticed to some good man, and to some useful occupation, until they are twenty-one. There are fifteen teachers,—seven males and eight females. Although ministers are not allowed to even visit the College, I am

glad to learn that the moral and religious culture of the inmates is not neglected. Dr. Allen, though not a minister, is said to be a good preacher, and he and other laymen are in the habit of preaching to the College.—Chapel services, too, of reading the scriptures and prayer are regularly attended, I am told. The College ground embraces 43 acres; yet is all enclosed by a high, permanent stone wall, and ornamented with a variety of shade trees and other shrubbery. The buildings are superb. They are all built of white marble and entirely without wood, so as to be absolutely fire proof.

The funds are more than sufficient to meet all the outsets, and so are increasing from year to year. J. G.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1861.

CECIL KEYS, FLA., Feb. 28th, 1861. About two weeks before I left Fernandina, an old Negro woman came into the yard where I was at work. She had a large sack upon her arm, and came for chips. She appeared to be about 70 years of age, and was remarkably pious. She had often been there for the same purpose, and I had conversed with her frequently, as she was quite talkative; but upon the present occasion, I noticed that while she gathered chips with one hand, she held the other to the side of her face and kept up a low moaning. I asked her what the matter was. "O, Massa H—," she answered, "my jaw be broke."

I asked her how it happened. She replied that last summer her master got angry with her, and gave her a blow which broke her jaw; but that it soon mended, and that yesterday, (it being Sunday) he ordered her to go and steal some wood, which she refused to do, whereupon he gave her a blow which broke her jaw again. I examined the jaw, and found it in a terrible condition. There were three teeth in it, two of which appeared to be connected to one piece of the bone, and her face was awfully swollen. I told her to go to a Doctor; but she said that she dare not fear her master would whip her to death. She begged me to take a pair of pliers and pull out the teeth, but she was in such a bad condition, that I had to be careful to do it for when I pulled on the tooth it seemed as though the whole jaw would come out. There was a Maltese carpenter there, who thought that he could get them out. He then cut round the teeth with his jack-knife, and after working about half an hour, succeeded in getting them out; but the third one brought a piece of the bone with it. After the teeth were fairly out, the old lady seized me by the hand and called down a thousand blessings upon my head, and she went away praising and blessing God. I think if there is a true Christian in the world, that poor old slave woman is one. I saw her the day before I leave away. She was nearly well, and in excellent spirits. I will just state for the benefit of the friends of this noble institution, that her master, a white man, one of the kindest and most humane of the slave owners in Florida, and according to my experience he is so, for I am well acquainted with the man.

I should like a good Northern paper, but the Postmaster here are forbidden to receive a Northern paper, and it would be a pity for a man to be seen reading one. We get a few Southern papers here, but they are filled with secession matters, and give us no account of what is going on at the North.

One name—a lady's—seemed to make an impression on my mind. I had never heard of her, and though it was a hazardous move, I ventured to ask who she was. "Oh," said Mr. F.—"Madame Delaney is an old friend. I knew her husband, Paris, He was second Intendant of Police, and died during my term. She is an American by birth, whom he fell in love with while on a visit to Paris with his father, a Boston merchant. She is very beautiful and amiable."

This disarmed me, for I knew another question would give offence, and his report was perfectly satisfactory. I next asked the names of a few persons who had lost jewelry. He marked their names on the paper. I then took my leave, with many expressions of good will and hopes of success from the Hon. gentleman.

My next visit was to the residence of the ladies who had been victims of the mysterious pickpocket. Mrs. B—, with whom I was acquainted, received me very kindly, and eagerly gave me all the information in her power. Her loss was a large diamond breast-pin, of great value, of which she gave me a concise description; also a gold locket, taken from her eldest daughter, containing the portrait of her deceased husband. By her kindness I was introduced to several others, who had lost various articles in the way of brooches, earrings, necklaces, and other articles. Some of these had been lost at the Academy, others at the wedding at Grace Church.

Having obtained all this information, I sat down to consider, and found myself about as wise as when I commenced. One of the ladies had lost a bracelet at the first mentioned ball, and had loaned me the fellow to it. This being the only clue, I resolved to work on it. Taking a list of all the pawnbrokers in the city, I visited each one and made a thorough inventory of the recent jewelry receipts, but could find nothing to match my bracelet, nor accord with my descriptions of the other articles lost. What was to be done?

I asked myself this question as I was seated in the office, after my long and fruitless search. In answer to it came an idea. In a moment I was in my carriage again, and off to Mrs. R.—"What?" have you gained a clue already?" she exclaimed, as I entered hastily. "Not yet," I replied. "But all is not lost that is missing. Tell me," I added, "who gives the next grand conversation in your circle?" "Mrs. Johnson," "When?" "To-morrow evening."

"Can you get me a billet d'entree?" "Certainly."

"Then procure it immediately for Mr. Le Clair, a Louisiana planter of your acquaintance. If Miss Belle, your daughter, would play my chaperone, it would be better for our scheme."

Miss Belle was a gay, frolicking girl of eighteen, with black eyes and a merry, laughing mouth, was especially fond of adventure, and being let into the secret, gave her ready assent to accept my protection for that evening only as the play-bills say. The next morning I received a special invitation to attend Mrs. Johnson's soiree in 18th street. At the proper hour I handed Miss Belle R— from the carriage in front of the house, and led her into the grand reception room. I had got myself up in tremendous style. I was supposed to be determined to make a hit; whether I did or not, will appear in time. I am afraid that, if asked, I could not have told the use of the jewelry I wore. Certain it was that I had plenty of it—rings in abundance—not exactly in taste, but like my watch-chain, belted across my vest, and a large seal dangling from my fob, all spurious, they were my baits, which I had thrown out as an angler throws out a single line with a dozen hooks on it. That was my cash capital, upon which I would win my fortune of success. If there was a pick-pocket there, I was determined he should have a fair chance at it; if he hit at the bait, he would find a hook in it, for every article was fastened with a secret steel chain.

The pleasures of the evening proceeded. I was introduced to several interesting ladies and gentlemen of congenial temperaments, and as I conversed, apparently unconscious of any purpose, I scanned carefully each and every individual of the company.

"Several, my dear madame," I replied with mock gravity. "Gracious me! who are they?" "Mr. Le Clair, whom you introduced," I replied, laughing. "No jesting," said she. "Have you learned anything?"

I put my hand down to show her my cut watch chain, but—it was gone! The fish had run away with the bait, hook and all!

The affair was getting serious, and I becoming excited. "My dear Mrs. R—," said I, "give yourself no uneasiness; you will lose no more jewelry after to-night. Permit me to speak a word with Belle."

Hastening to the side of my fair chaperone, I whispered: "Can you be discreet?" "As wisdom," she said smiling. "And play a part?"

"Like the grand tragedienne?" "Then invite Madame Delaney to promenade on the rear piazza; the night is beautiful—from there stray into the garden, and take up a position near the gate which opens into the next street. Keep her engaged, and be astonished at nothing that occurs."

Belle arched her brows understandingly, and nodded assent. I next strolled carefully into the hall, opened the front door and looked out. Raising my finger the driver of my own carriage approached. It is almost needless to state that he was a policeman in disguise. "What luck?" he asked. "Good. Drive down the narrow street skirting the house, and stay at the garden gate."

The house was situated at the corner of a narrow street, with a high brick wall extending from the rear to the next house. This wall screened the little flower garden, and contained a gate for the use of the servants. When I returned to the drawing room, Belle and Madame Delaney was about to follow, when I quickly arrested her. "Madame Delaney, you are my prisoner!" I lightly said.

"What do you mean, sir?" she gasped, recoiling from me. "That I arrest you for theft. When you next steal a detective's watch chain, you should be more expert."

As I spoke I opened the gate and revealed the carriage and policeman. "Come." The scene caused her to cower before me. I then told her in hurried words that her whole career was known to me; that if she would go peacefully she might save much shame and disgrace. She hesitated for a moment, and then drawing herself up proudly, replied: "I will go with you, but you had better beware, when I shall have proved these disgraceful accusations false."

I assisted her into the carriage and taking a seat opposite, we were whirled rapidly away towards the office. Although the hour was late, I found the industrious old chief up. He smiled graciously, as I led in my beautiful prisoner, and narrated the incidents connected with her arrest. She was of course searched, but nothing was found until on turning up the wide sleeves of her bodice, we found a number of secret pockets, in one of which was my watch chain. She evidently had not commenced her operations of the evening. The next day Madame Delaney's residence was searched, and nearly all the missing property recovered. Her house was a rare depository of jewelry of every kind and estimate.

Upon conviction she confessed that she had first learned the art of theft from her husband, who was accustomed to show her each scheme of villainy that was revealed to him in his connection with the Paris police. The ring before noticed had a spring diamond knife for a setting, which would easily strike through any golden ligature, and she was thus easily able to secure her prize. She pleaded poverty as the cause of her crime, as prior to the death of her husband she had lived honestly. She suffered a slight penalty, on condition that she would leave the country.

RECEIPTS.—We present the following receipts for the use of families and others whom it may concern. They have been collected from the most reliable sources and experienced authors: To make a Mess.—Pour a quart of molasses into your wife's new bonnet. To keep Fish from smelling.—Cut off their noses. To make Blackberry Jam.—Put twenty-four blackberries into a goose quill. To make a cord of Wood go a great way.—Leave it out doors. It has been known to go two miles. To make Hens lay.—Wring their necks. They will lay anywhere then. To cure a Felon.—Suspend by the neck about a half an hour. To make Boots last four years.—Grease well with a mixture made of tallow, lampblack and beeswax; then set them away in the closet and go barefoot. To extinguish Fires.—Buy a load of so-called 'dry wood' in the market and fill your stove. It will put out the flames in five minutes. A cure for Lice.—Call on your sweetheart before breakfast.

In the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, one of the machines for printing delaines stamps the piece with sixteen different colors and shades of colors, in passing through once. There is only one other like it in the world.

A Western paper announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says: "He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a respectable man."

"Sir, you have broken your promise!"—"Oh, never mind; I can make another just as good."

Horses.—Give generous feed of grain to those used for Spring work. Clean and rub them down well after the labor of the day: friction prevents soreness of the muscles, and prepares for good rest. Use liniment—collars and traces—for plow.

Calendur of Operations for April, 1861. [We note down sundry kinds of work to be done during the month, to call to mind the various operations to be attended to. A glance over a table like this will often suggest some piece of work that might otherwise be forgotten or neglected. Our remarks are more especially adapted to the latitudes of 35 to 45 deg.; but will be equally applicable to points further North and South, by making due allowance for each degree of latitude; that is, earlier for the South, and later for the North.]

EXPLANATIONS.—f indicates the first; m, the middle; and l, the last of the month.—Doubling the letters thus; ff, or mm, or ll, gives particular emphasis to the period indicated. Two letters placed together, as fm or ml, signify that the work may be done in either or in both periods indicated; thus, work marked fm, indicates that it is to be attended to from the first to the middle of the month.

Farm. Though April brings greatly increased labor upon the farm, it is hailed with pleasure by the cultivator, who has waited impatiently to recommence active operations. There is now no time to be lost if every thing is not in readiness for the Spring work, which will soon demand all our energy and care.

Accounts.—Keep a regular account with each field, charging it with all expense and giving credit when the crop is returned; without this it will be impossible to tell accurately what crops or methods of treatment are most profitable. Let all contracts with hired men and others, with all sales and purchases, be plainly recorded. It will save trouble.

Barley.—Sow Spring variety, l, on well manured ground, thoroughly prepared.—Use 2-1-2 to 3 bushels per acre. Soak the seed 24 hours in a weak solution of blue vitriol, drying it with air slacked lime. Birds.—Allow no harmless birds to be destroyed on the premises. Bones.—Allow none to be wasted.—Break them in pieces with a sled, moistening them with diluted sulphuric acid, if convenient, and throw them into the heap of horse manure, where they will soon decay. If ground bones or bone sawings are accessible, use them in preference to any "patent" preparations.

Buildings.—Remove banking from the sides of the house. Repair damages done by March winds. See that eaves-troughs and gutters are free from leaves or other obstructions. Clear out rubbish from barns and sheds. Cleanse and whitewash poultry houses, and other out buildings, both to improve the appearance and prevent vermin. If vines are to be trained to porticoes or the sides of the house, prepare proper supports. A trellis made by nailing cleats to the building and passing wires through them, or nailing on cross strips, is usually preferable to attaching vines directly to the boards. Cabbages.—For first crop set plants from the hot-bed, ff, m, in rich mellow soil, in rows of 2-1-2 feet apart, and 1 ft. distant in the row. Early York is a favorite. Calves.—Raise enough of the best to keep the supply of stock ample. Teach them to drink when two days old. Commence with new milk, and gradually mix skimmed milk with their allowance. Shorts, oat meal, or refuse wheat ground may be given after a few weeks. Keep pens dry and clean. Carrots.—Try a plot for winter feed for horses and other stock. Sow in drills 16 inches apart, on heavily manured and deeply tilled soil, made fine and free from stone and lumps. Cattle.—Allow them to exercise awhile in the open air daily, but do not turn them to pasture until there is abundant feed.—If you have them, give roots with hay at the barn. Working cattle need grain, with roots to keep up their appetite. Attend carefully to breeding cows; they may need assistance. Keep them separate in roomy stalls. Cellars.—Open, ff, and remove all decayed vegetables and rubbish. Use brine from emptied meat barrels for the asparagus bed or upon the compost heap.—Whitewashing walls and beams is important. Clover.—Though somewhat late it may yet be sown on winter grain, ff, and it always pays. After a cold night, when the ground is full of cracks, is the best time to sow. If sown on Spring grain it may be worked in with a roller, or light brack harrow. Corn.—Have a fall supply of seed of both late and early ripening kinds. The improved King Philip is a superior early sort, for localities far north, and for replanting where the first fails. Prepare ground for planting next month, by heavy manuring and thorough plowing and harrowing when dry enough. Cranberries.—Select for a plantation a swamp which can be flooded in Winter and Spring. Drain the surface, remove brush, stumps, and tussocks, and if practicable, cover with three or four inches of sand. It will be early enough to plant vines in May. Fences.—Complete repairs, ff, particularly boundary and road fences. Use up surface stones for permanent walls. Plant hedges, f, m, l, of Buckhorn, or Honey locust, and Osage Orange where it grows. Grain Fields.—Clear out dead furrows which were opened for surface draining last Fall, and remove any obstructions from the outlets of underground drains. Where the grain is Winter killed, harrow or hoe over the surface and sow Spring grain. Keep all stock from grazing or trampling the fields. Grass Seed.—Sow, l, with Spring grain and also upon any bare or thin spots in meadows. Health.—Avoid over exertion, particularly in commencing active labor. Be cautious in laying aside winter clothing. Don't fret. Take plenty of time for meals. Eschew advertised pills, bitters, etc. Hedge Rows.—Allow none to remain for shelter to vermin and breeding spots for weeds. Take out elders, briars, etc., by the roots, and sow grass seed. Hired Help.—Secure their good will by just and generous treatment. By proper management they may be led to take an interest in the work. A little praise will do more than much scolding. It costs as much, or more, to board a ten dollar man as one worth fifteen dollars. A skillful man will save tools, economize labor and time, much more than the extra wages.—Good help is cheap at any price. Pay a hired man liberally, and he will study your interests, and stick by you through thick and thin. Horses.—Give generous feed of grain to those used for Spring work. Clean and rub them down well after the labor of the day: friction prevents soreness of the muscles, and prepares for good rest. Use liniment—collars and traces—for plow.

## Calendar of Operations for April, 1861.

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Cabbages.—For first crop set plants from the hot-bed, ff, m, in rich mellow soil, in rows of 2-1-2 feet apart, and 1 ft. distant in the row. Early York is a favorite. Calves.—Raise enough of the best to keep the supply of stock ample. Teach them to drink when two days old. Commence with new milk, and gradually mix skimmed milk with their allowance. Shorts, oat meal, or refuse wheat ground may be given after a few weeks. Keep pens dry and clean.

Carrots.—Try a plot for winter feed for horses and other stock. Sow in drills 16 inches apart, on heavily manured and deeply tilled soil, made fine and free from stone and lumps. Cattle.—Allow them to exercise awhile in the open air daily, but do not turn them to pasture until there is abundant feed.—If you have them, give roots with hay at the barn. Working cattle need grain, with roots to keep up their appetite. Attend carefully to breeding cows; they may need assistance. Keep them separate in roomy stalls.

Cellars.—Open, ff, and remove all decayed vegetables and rubbish. Use brine from emptied meat barrels for the asparagus bed or upon the compost heap.—Whitewashing walls and beams is important. Clover.—Though somewhat late it may yet be sown on winter grain, ff, and it always pays. After a cold night, when the ground is full of cracks, is the best time to sow. If sown on Spring grain it may be worked in with a roller, or light brack harrow.

Corn.—Have a fall supply of seed of both late and early ripening kinds. The improved King Philip is a superior early sort, for localities far north, and for replanting where the first fails. Prepare ground for planting next month, by heavy manuring and thorough plowing and harrowing when dry enough. Cranberries.—Select for a plantation a swamp which can be flooded in Winter and Spring. Drain the surface, remove brush, stumps, and tussocks, and if practicable, cover with three or four inches of sand. It will be early enough to plant vines in May.

Fences.—Complete repairs, ff, particularly boundary and road fences. Use up surface stones for permanent walls. Plant hedges, f, m, l, of Buckhorn, or Honey locust, and Osage Orange where it grows. Grain Fields.—Clear out dead furrows which were opened for surface draining last Fall, and remove any obstructions from the outlets of underground drains. Where the grain is Winter killed, harrow or hoe over the surface and sow Spring grain. Keep all stock from grazing or trampling the fields.

Grass Seed.—Sow, l, with Spring grain and also upon any bare or thin spots in meadows. Health.—Avoid over exertion, particularly in commencing active labor. Be cautious in laying aside winter clothing. Don't fret. Take plenty of time for meals. Eschew advertised pills, bitters, etc. Hedge Rows.—Allow none to remain for shelter to vermin and breeding spots for weeds. Take out elders, briars, etc., by the roots, and sow grass seed.

Hired Help.—Secure their good will by just and generous treatment. By proper management they may be led to take an interest in the work. A little praise will do more than much scolding. It costs as much, or more, to board a ten dollar man as one worth fifteen dollars. A skillful man will save tools, economize labor and time, much more than the extra wages.—Good help is cheap at any price. Pay a hired man liberally, and he will study your interests, and stick by you through thick and thin.

Horses.—Give generous feed of grain to those used for Spring work. Clean and rub them down well after the labor of the day: friction prevents soreness of the muscles, and prepares for good rest. Use liniment—collars and traces—for plow.

Calendur of Operations for April, 1861. [We note down sundry kinds of work to be done during the month, to call to mind the various operations to be attended to. A glance over a table like this will often suggest some piece of work that might otherwise be forgotten or neglected. Our remarks are more especially adapted to the latitudes of 35 to 45 deg.; but will be equally applicable to points further North and South, by making due allowance for each degree of latitude; that is, earlier for the South, and later for the North.]

EXPLANATIONS.—f indicates the first; m, the middle; and l, the last of the month.—Doubling the letters thus; ff, or mm, or ll, gives particular emphasis to the period indicated. Two letters placed together, as fm or ml, signify that the work may be done in either or in both periods indicated; thus, work marked fm, indicates that it is to be attended to from the first to the middle of the month.

Farm. Though April brings greatly increased labor upon the farm, it is hailed with pleasure by the cultivator, who has waited impatiently to recommence active operations. There is now no time to be lost if every thing is not in readiness for the Spring work, which will soon demand all our energy and care.

Accounts.—Keep a regular account with each field, charging it with all expense and giving credit when the crop is returned; without this it will be impossible to tell accurately what crops or methods of treatment are most profitable. Let all contracts with hired men and others, with all sales and purchases, be plainly recorded. It will save trouble.

Barley.—Sow Spring variety, l, on well manured ground, thoroughly prepared.—Use 2-1-2 to 3 bushels per acre. Soak the seed 24 hours in a weak solution of blue vitriol, drying it with air slacked lime. Birds.—Allow no harmless birds to be destroyed on the premises.

Bones.—Allow none to be wasted.—Break them in pieces with a sled, moistening them with diluted sulphuric acid, if convenient, and throw them into the heap of horse manure, where they will soon decay. If ground bones or bone sawings are accessible, use them in preference to any "patent" preparations.

Buildings.—Remove banking from the sides of the house. Repair damages done by March winds. See that eaves-troughs and gutters are free from leaves or other obstructions. Clear out rubbish from barns and sheds. Cleanse and whitewash poultry houses, and other out buildings, both to improve the appearance and prevent vermin. If



ing; and guard against chafing and galls. Train young horses to a fast walk; and be careful not to overwork them. Give brood mares moderate exercise, and roomy stalls, especially when near foaling.

Luterne thrives best on limestone lands or deep sandy loam, and is well adapted for soil or cutting and feeding while green. It is worth trying. Sow on well prepared ground, m. l.

Manure—Draw out from sheds and yards, and leave in small heaps in the field until ready to spread it for plowing. Cover the heaps with soil to retain ammonia. Add to the compost heap the contents of privies and sink drains, the cleanings of the poultry house and wood shed, with whatever else can be turned to account. Reduce manure to as finely divided a state as possible, and mix thoroughly with the soil by repeated harrowing.

Meadows—Keep out all stock from the young growth. Remove brush, or growing hedges. Scatter the cattle droppings left in lumps. Top dress bare spots with fine manure, sow grass seed liberally and roll or harrow it in.

Outs—Sow m. l. about 3 bushels per acre. They make a good succession to last season's hood crops.

Onions—Choose a rich loamy soil, reduce it to fine tilth, work in fine manure and ashes liberally, and rake off all stones and lumps. Sow m. l. in drills one foot apart, 4 lbs. of seed per acre. Cover lightly; weed as soon as the rows can be seen.

Plowing if well done, saves much after culture; in wet or clayey soils turn a wide furrow slice and lap each upon the next to allow room for partial drainage. Plowing in narrow ridges with deep deep furrows, is advisable for such lands. If green sward be cross-plowed, do it very lightly, to not disturb the sods. Deepen the soil an inch or so at each plowing.

Potatoes—Plant, m. l. on rich mellow soil. Procure seed from a distance every few seasons. Cut the tubers and put about four eyes to a hill.

Poultry—Feed liberally with grain and occasional bits of chopped meat. Collect eggs daily. Set the hens, ff. for early chickens. Provide clean nesting boxes, and movable coops to receive young broods.

Roads—Repair around your premises as early as practicable. Keep sidewalks open to lead the road washings into the adjoining fields as manure.

Rye—Sow Spring variety, m. l. using about two bushels per acre. It does well on good land, when following a hood crop of the previous year.

Sheep—Separate breeding ewes from the remainder of the flock, and give warm shelter from rains. It is injudicious to increase their feed just before lambing. With the shears remove the filth which may have accumulated around the thighs and udder, or the lamb may refuse to suck. Watch ewes at lambing season to afford any needed assistance.

Sorghum has proved a remunerative crop at the West, where corn is cheap and molasses high. Prepare the land for corn, and plant the last of April, where the soil and weather will admit. It needs all the growing season it can have.

Swine—Allow breeding sows to run in a field or large yard for exercise. Keep the pens clean and littered, but not too freely, or the young pigs may be overfed and killed.

Tools—Have a full supply of your own. Examine harness, chains, plows, etc., and repair all needing it, at once. Procure improved implements. A man and team, costing for wages and food \$50 a month, may do twice as much good work with a plow costing \$12, as with one that can be bought for \$4 or \$5. Which plow is the cheapest?

Trees—Plant for fruit at least enough to supply the household; also for shade and adornment of the lawn and road sides.

Water—Where practicable, bring a supply directly into the house and out buildings. Cement pipes laid below the reach of frost answer a good purpose.

American Agriculturist.

A FRANK CONFESION.—What ex-Secretary Floyd was enabled to accomplish for the benefit of the seceded States, is faithfully set forth by the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, Ga. Such an overwhelming sense of gratitude as here exhibited is as uncommon as it is astonishing.

"But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of John B. Floyd, in his character and position as Governor of the State of Virginia, the Southern Confederacy would have been a thing of this world. He saw the inevitable doom of the Union, or the doom of his own people. For many months past, from his stand-point, he had an expanded field of vision which enabled him to see the great danger which threatened us, but which was hid behind the horizon from the eyes of most of us. When his faithful loyalty to his own people and to the Southern States, our defense, in what a condition were the Southern States? The North had the heavy guns, the light arms, the powder and ball, just as the North had everything else that belonged to the common Government. How quietly were men shifted from our soil to Abraham Lincoln's order. How slender the garrisons became in Southern forts, which were made for us, and belonged to nobody else, but which a savage enemy now chafes and rages to get possession of. Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Georgia? How came 60,000 more prime death-dealing rifles at Jackson, Mississippi? And, in short, why have we anything at all in the South to mail the strong hands of the sons of the South with at this hour, when every heart and head, and arm of our children are needed in her defense? Truth demands it of us, to declare that we owe to John B. Floyd an eternal tribute of gratitude for all this. Had he been less the patriot than he was, we might now have been disarmed, and at the mercy of a nation of cut-throats and plunderers."

Covers.—Some of the Consuls of the United States at foreign ports are paid by fee; but the salaries of those who are paid fixed amounts, vary widely according to the duties to be performed. We have not space for more than a few of the leading ones, viz: London and Liverpool \$7,500; Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, \$6,000; Paris and Calcutta, \$5,000; Shanghai, St. Thomas, Montreal, Melbourne, Honolulu, \$4,000; Hong Kong, Vera Cruz, Panama, Alexandria, Calcutta, Tientsin, \$3,500; Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Valparaiso, Amoy, Ningpo, Glasgow, Frankfurt, Laima and Constantinople, \$3,000.

The foregoing are the leading places.—There are a large number of salaries at \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, \$500, etc., etc., very pleasant adjuncts to a residence in the country, but the great number of patriots who desire to live upon the income from official position. We hope these will not all speak of the reports as true, the President is all but worried to death by the patriotism of his late supporters.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

## The Ellsworth American.

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AT PETERS' BLOCK,

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N. K. SAWYER, Publisher and Proprietor,  
W. P. BURR, Editor.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

VOLUME VII, NUMBER XI.

### State of Maine.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
August 1, 1861.  
An adjourned session of the Executive Council, will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Wednesday the second day of April next.

JOSEPH B. HALL, Sec. of State.

### The Superintending School Committee's Report.

We call attention to this highly satisfactory report, and commend its suggestions to the earnest attention of those particularly interested. The suggestion of the Committee that the two village districts should unite to establish and support a High School should be taken up and acted upon at once. That is, a movement should be made in this direction, and its many advantages urged upon the parents of both districts. This matter can be arranged without the cost being seriously felt, and strenuously urged as a fatal objection to the scheme.

One of the serious hindrances against making our village a permanent location, to many, is the lack of good school houses and good schools. Not a year has passed since we have been a resident of the place, but some *Paterfamilias* has made the inquiry of us, while hesitating about selecting a place of residence, as to our school facilities. We can now number quite a list of smart business men,—men of some capital—who have turned away from Ellsworth, merely on the account of our lack in this particular. But without urging this point, we have scholars enough in these two districts to form such a school and these scholars are entitled to this privilege at our hands. Let us all agitate the subject until it shall be conceded a public necessity.

### Life Insurance.

It is comparatively but a few years since companies were first chartered in this country for the purpose of insuring on the lives of individuals, although such a system has been in operation for a long time in Europe. As an institution, bearing upon the social interests and welfare of the public it is worthy of all commendation. A thousand reasons can be given by any thoughtful man, why they are highly beneficial, and are destined to occupy an important place in public estimation. No prudent business man will risk his buildings, his goods, or his vessels, unless he is a man of abundant means, without insurance. If he does, and the fires destroy or the floods drown and waste his property, he receives but little public sympathy. He is blamed for his want of prudence and his neglect to do, what most all careful and considerate men think a high duty to attend to.

With greater force do these reasons come home to every man with moderate means, and dependent families. With such, this matter is one of duty to those dependent ones. A small saving, daily, of a more than needless expense will secure a life policy which will render those immediately interested, comparatively safe from harassing fears for the future.

We have availed ourselves of the advantages offered by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, having taken out a policy some three years since. We would not cease our connection with the company for double the expense, if no other opportunity offered of a like character. This company is one of the most successful ones in New England; and its annual exhibit shows it is increasing in public favor and in its assets.

Its guarantee Capital, all paid is \$100,000,000  
Accumulated Surplus \$25,743.33  
Capital and Surplus \$125,743.33

Any one wanting any further information upon the subject of Life Insurance, or upon the standing of this particular company, will please call at this Office. Any one desiring to be insured will be furnished with all the data upon which to make up an opinion as to the standing of this company, as well as the importance of Life Insurance.

### Distinguished Doctors Disagree.

Mr. Douglas, one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency said in the Senate, that the Republicans had backed down. Mr. Breckinridge, the other distinguished candidate, in reply to Mr. Douglas, said they the Republicans had not backed down. We find the papers that worshiped Mr. Breckinridge, and supported him throughout, now acting as if he was not to be believed, for they say the Republicans have backed down. Which of these prophets will the democracy believe in and trust in?

PENOBSCOT, March 27.  
FRIEND SAWYER.—It has now been two weeks since we have seen the *American*. Can you tell us if it has succeeded, or what has become of it. If it has gone South please notify us here in Penobscot of the fact so that we need not look for it.

I. J. B.  
We assure our correspondent that the *American* has been mailed every week, regularly, and before the mail left here. We do not think the fault is at this Post Office. The postmaster informs us that he is sure that they left his office. We cannot tell where the difficulty lies, but think it may be at Bluehill. There has been a good deal of complaining, and justly so, about somebody's negligence.

### District Attorney of Maine

The papers say that Geo. F. Talbot Esq. of Machias has received the appointment of District Attorney for Maine. We are pleased to record the appointment of Mr. Talbot, and think it one eminently fit to be made. Mr. Talbot is a man of fine talents, a ripe scholar, and is said to be a very able lawyer. His appointment will be appreciated by the Republicans of Eastern Maine; and the office is ably filled by Geo. F. Shepley Esq. will suffer no detriment while under the management of his successor.

### Report of the Superintending School Committee of the town of Ellsworth.

There have been Schools taught during the past year in each of the Twenty Districts into which the town is divided. In most of them the Schools have been divided into two terms. In two districts there have been three terms. In the three largest districts the principle of Classification has been more or less perfectly applied, by dividing district No. 15 into two schools, and districts No. 3 and 15 into three. The aggregate number of terms in all the districts would thus amount to 56. Over all these Schools your Committee have endeavored to exercise a watchful supervision, and they are happy to report a very commendable progress in most of them. There has been harmony and good order, with but trifling exceptions, in all of them. In but a single instance has a school been seriously disturbed by insubordination. The teachers have all, we believe, been diligent and faithful—most of them eminently so.

For several years past there has been a constant and decided improvement in the schoolhouses in the town—within a few years six or seven new ones have been built, which have added much to the comfort of the scholars and to the good order and usefulness of the Schools. The most marked improvement in this respect, has been in district No. 3. During the past year a school-house has been completed at an expense of about \$4,000, which does honor to the district and has immensely increased its school accommodations. As the first fruits of these increased facilities, opportunity has for the first time been given for initiating the system of a thorough grading of the schools, which when perfected, will be of great utility. There has also been an addition of more than 20 per cent to the average attendance. Comfort, order and progress have all been promoted. There are other districts in which a reform in this respect is urgently needed—especially in this true of districts 2, 5, and 18. In the last named district the room occupied by the primary school is entirely unfit for that purpose. With such arrangements, order, comfort and good success are almost entirely out of the question. The time is fast going by, and we trust will be soon gone forever, when without regard to fitness, any place will be regarded good enough for a schoolroom. It is an insane economy that would crowd our children into inconvenient, ill warmed, ill ventilated rooms at the expense of their comfort, improvement, health and lives even. It has long been a decided conviction of some of your Committee that a union of the two village districts, would promote in a high degree the cause of good education. As this has always been decidedly and successfully opposed, we do not urge it further. We will however venture a suggestion to those whom it especially concerns, that it must be obvious to every intelligent friend of education, that a High School for the Village is of the first necessity. One well arranged would be all that the necessity of the case demands. Could not some equitable plan be adopted by which the two districts could so far unite their resources as to give one High School an efficient support? This would give all the youth in the village who might desire it, all the advantages of a thorough education in the higher branches of study which have hitherto been obtained at a burdensome expense.

Nothing hinders the prosperity of our schools more than the irregular attendance of many of the scholars. An advance has been made in some of the districts in a right direction—still it is an evil of great magnitude—it is a perplexity and discouragement to the teachers—a hindrance to those who attend regularly, and a source of constant disorder. It is not an uncommon thing to find in some of the schools one-fourth or one-third of the scholars absent.

The accomplished Superintendent of Common Schools for this State, regards the evil of such magnitude, that he suggests in his Report the propriety of excluding from the Schools all scholars who are habitually irregular in their attendance.

Your Committee have constantly urged on the teachers and scholars the importance of more thoroughness in the elementary studies. Teachers, scholars and parents are too apt to estimate the progress of a scholar by the ground gone over rather than by the thoroughness of the cultivation. Superficial scholars are apt to make superficial men and women.

With all the drawbacks on the prosperity of our schools, a vast amount of good has been secured—enough to justify and more than justify all the interest and expense that have been bestowed upon them.

Our public schools are justly the pride and glory of New England.

Sir William Berkeley, one of the early Governors of Virginia, sixty-four years after the founding of that Colony, wrote to England thus: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing presses here, and I hope we shall have none for a hundred years to come." Had this been the mind of the Fathers of New England, how different would have been its history and fame. We owe it as a grateful tribute to their memory to foster and protect the system they established. We owe it to the children God has given us—to society—to our country, and to the world, that we send forth to the conflicts and responsibilities of manly life no youth undisciplined in virtue and knowledge. In behalf of the schools, we would thank the town for their past liberality, and would commend them to its generous patronage.

S. TENNEY, Superintending School Committee.

—The Chicago Tribune says: "Our gardens are full." The grain in store is 1,550,000 bushels of wheat, 1,600,000 bushels of corn, and from sixty to a hundred thousand bushels are daily received. There is not room for another week's receipt, unless navigation opens.

Allowing 50 bushels to the load, nearly double what the farmer's team hauls, and it would take 17,055 teams to draw it; and if each team occupy twenty feet, it would take 355 miles of road to give them standing room. This is exactly the distance between Chicago and Cairo. And again it will require 287 vessels and propellers to clear our warehouses if each one take a load of 15,000 bushels. And yet all we have here is not a tithe of what our farmers will send forward during the season if satisfactory prices are realized.

Hon. Stephen C. Foster, ex-member of Congress from the Sixth District, is said to be a candidate for Consul to Tangiers.

### Political Items.

The opponents to secession in the Virginia Convention have twenty majority, so says the *Tribune*.

Perley of the *Boston Journal* says: The warlike policy of the elder Blair is gaining ground, but no well informed people believe that Fort Sumter can be saved.

Maine Appointments agreed upon.  
WASHINGTON, April 1st.

The Maine delegation, with Vice President Hamlin, have agreed upon the distribution of offices in that State. Senator Fessenden claimed the right to fill the Portland offices. Mr. Goodwin, Representative elect, from the First District, denied such a right; but yielded to the majority of the delegation, they have agreed upon this course: To cut off outsiders, Mr. Fessenden has put his requests in writing, giving the Collectorship to W. Willis, his old law partner; the Post Office to Major Dobb, and the office of Physician of the Marine Hospital, to his brother, C. I. D. Fessenden. Geo. F. Talbot was unanimously recommended for District Attorney; Chas. Clark, U. S. Marshal; Long, Collector at Eastport; L. O. Cowan, Post Master at Biddeford; William P. Wiggins, Collector at Bangor; True Harmon, Collector at Belfast; J. M. Deering, Post Master at Saco. These and other appointments will probably be made this week.

The President has appointed Geo. Little, Marshal for N. C.; David L. Phillips, Marshal, and Lawrence Welton, Dist. Atty for Northern Illinois.

The new tariff rates are lower than the tariff of 1842 and are about the same as the act of 1844. The Philadelphia North American says they are much below the average of British duties, though many believe that Great Britain has an established free trade policy. It says:

But space fails to compare details in exposure of the old and untruthful pretense that the enactment of the present tariff is extreme and unreasonable, justifying rebellion in England, South Carolina, and New York alike. The tariff of 1846 averaged between 24 and 25 per cent on the aggregate of dutiable goods, and judging by whatever we have now before us, the tariff just enacted will average very nearly the same, while the free list will be much larger than before.

Of course our manufacturers will feel the advantage of this tariff more decidedly, because they are in better position to economize in production; but the British have not the least reason to complain that we have restricted the rates which, from 1846 to 1857, gave us adequate revenues, while affording moderate protection.

From the *Herald's* correspondence: The forts at Tortugas and Key West having already been reinforced with troops from Texas, much to the surprise of the Commissioners and other secessionists now here, the Administration policy seems to be to follow this work up by throwing troops into Fort Pickens at Pensacola, without delay, which will be done at whatever cost.

From the *Times* correspondence: "It seems to be pretty well understood that the forts in the Gulf are to be held at all hazards, including the Tortugas and Fort Pickens. The orders have not been issued, and the troops are not yet started, but the orders have been ordered home, and should have arrived before this. That the Tortugas and Fort Pickens will be held there is no doubt. What course will be pursued with the others is not settled and is doubtful."

New York, April 1.  
The Commercial understands that orders have been received at the Custom House to collect duties on foreign merchandise arriving from ports in the Confederate States, without the proof of previous payment cannot be furnished.

The Commercial also states that there is quite a pressure of depositors at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, and the indications are that at least double the whole amount wanted will be bid for. The current report is that the government will accept the best bids beyond 92, and the impression is that there will be no higher bids than that to absorb the whole.

A dispatch from Washington says that Mr. Adams, the new Minister to England, received his instructions and left Washington yesterday. He will sail for England during the present month.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1.  
Active efforts are making to complete the railway to Pensacola, to facilitate the transportation of troops to the Gulf. It will be completed in a few days.

Nothing of importance has transpired at Pensacola. It is believed that provisions are scarce at Fort Pickens.

Troops provision and ammunition are flowing into the Confederate army in large numbers and quantity. Two thousand troops are expected at Montgomery this week. The rumor of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens is authentically pronounced unfounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.  
Steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day with 200 passengers, and \$1,100,000 in specie.

Mr. McDougall was elected Senator last evening, receiving 66 of the 111 votes thrown. He was afterwards refused a certificate of election by the Governor, but subsequently the clerk made an affidavit that 113 votes were cast, leaving McDougall one vote short of an election. An investigation is proposed by a joint special committee.

From the *Southern* (Atlanta, Ga.) Confederacy.  
We must take the ground never dreamed of by the men of '76, that African Slavery is right in itself, and therefore should be preserved. The fact of the matter is that all these erroneous ideas of the rights of man and the equality of the races, we derive from our ancestors of the revolution.

That is candid. Men who discard the Union of the Fathers should, at the same time, discard their "ideas." Our ancestors of the revolution had the wisdom to conceive, and the pluck to enforce, the "idea" of a Free Republic. In working out this idea they felt the inconsistency of denying liberty to themselves while they denied it to others. Hence their hope that time would open a door of escape from the dilemma in which they were placed. But this hope was a heresy, which is now repudiated as a crime! "Slavery is right in itself!"

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—We have already spoken of the selection of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, to be Minister to England, as, in our opinion, an appointment eminently fit to be made, with reference merely to its own merits. Mr. Adams' education and talents qualify him in the highest degree for that station. Within the ranks of the Republican party, certainly, we can call to mind no individual to whom the interests and credit of the government, at that important Court, could be more appropriately or confidently entrusted. But, in addition to the intrinsic merits of the appointment, there are circumstances which render it peculiarly felicitous. We allude to the fact—marked in our history, and no less so, perhaps in the history of the world—that father, son, and grandson have been called from the walks of private life, to fill a place of such high distinction. The father and son who are honorably associated with our diplomatic history, were representatives at the Court of St. James. What the Government has done for themselves while they denied it to others. Hence their hope that time would open a door of escape from the dilemma in which they were placed. But this hope was a heresy, which is now repudiated as a crime! "Slavery is right in itself!"

### Desperate Attempts of Virginia Disunionists.

No Evacuation of other Forts than Fort Sumter.

New York, 21.  
A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says: It is reported that the Pawnee has been ordered to Fort Sumter to take off Major Anderson and command. The other Southern Forts are not to be disturbed. The Southern commissioners have advised Joff Davis that Fort Sumter will be evacuated this week.

Advice from Virginia say the secessionists led by Hunter, Floyd, Djanette, Mason and Ben McCulloch are making superhuman efforts to carry that State out of the Union. The latter say that some coup d'etat will be resorted to as in the case of Texas, if the convention fails to carry this point.

The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says: Gen. Scott has given assurances that the Administration has never entertained any idea of abandoning Fort Monroe, and that the principles announced in the inaugural will not be abandoned, and if military necessity be needed as to Fort Sumter, it will for reasons which will not be held to apply elsewhere.

A dispatch to the *World* says the Administration does not anticipate the sailing of an Anglo-French fleet for our coast.

The new mail schedule provides that a train shall leave Washington an hour and a quarter earlier, thus connecting at New York with trains for Boston direct and ensuring the prompt delivery of mail matter every 24 hours.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, delivered a long and well considered speech at Savannah, Ga., recently, in which he says:

"The new Constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institutions—African slavery as it exists amongst us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. Jefferson, in his forecast, anticipated this, as the 'rock upon which the Union would split.' He was right. What was conjecture with him, is now a realized fact. But whether he fully comprehended the great truth upon which that rock stood and stands may be doubted. The prevailing ideas entertained by him and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution, was that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically. It was an evil they knew not well how to deal with, but the general opinion of the men of that day was that somehow or other in the order of Providence, the institution would be exorcised and pass away. This idea, though not incorporated in the Constitution was the prevailing idea at the time. The Constitution is true, secured every essential guaranty to the institution while it should last, and hence no argument can be justly used against the Constitutional guarantees thus secured, because of the common sentiment of the day. Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it, when the storm came and the wind blew, it fell."

Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race is his natural and moral condition. (Applause.)

The London News, speaks of the new confederacy, and its rising spirits thus: "It has almost the name of a republic in its up to a confederation which men are already calling New Democracy, with a Mississippi river for its chief, and a band of professed disciples, adventurers, sharks and public plunderers for its leaders. But the South is proved to be the lot of its slavery, we may be quite sure that the Whigs, Shillies, Yankees and Benjamins cannot fairly represent either its morality or its state of mind. These men only intend to lead the South because they are not permitted to lead the North any longer, and if time is given them they will exhaust and weary the Slave States just as they have degraded and aggravated the free. Their names and antecedents are a pledge that while they are at the head of affairs the career of the Confederacy will be one of turbulence, bad faith and intrigue; and that the principle of slavery, their language is that of men who feel that the very principle of their associations cuts them off from a noble future. From being part of a glorious nation they have become a part-stock corporation for upholding and extending the enslavement of their fellow-men."

The whole South boasts of only one literary magazine on its soil—a real indigenous production. This article of Southern wisdom and literature, called the *Southern Literary Messenger*, has the following definition of an Abolitionist. Let our Northern doughfaces study it carefully:

"An Abolitionist is any man who dares not love his country, as a divine institution, who is not a worshiper at the corner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible visible condition on which a permanent Republican government can be erected; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an Abolitionist."

Most of the East.—The Bangor Concert and Quadrille Band, consisting of A. L. Spencer, and W. B. Peakes, on violins; E. H. Goswold, Cornetist, and H. M. Crowell, Violoncellist are on a tour eastward, and will visit Cherryfield, Machias, East Machias, Pembroke, Eastport, and on their return, Ellsworth, and will give concerts to be followed by dances. Messrs. Spencer and Peakes are favorably known in some of the above places. Mr. Goswold will give our eastern friends a fine exhibition of Cornet execution, and the quartet are well matched for smooth and effective orchestral music, and their selections are among the best compositions, including the new and popular air of "Dixie." That they will be well received wherever they go, their excellence as musicians and character as gentlemen are sufficient guaranty.—[Bangor Times, 27th.]

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER.—An ornamental article of household furniture, if also useful, gives double pleasure. This is especially the case with GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine, which is a beautiful parlor ornament, and is a gentle and industrious seamstress, that will do more work in a given time than a dozen pairs of hands, and do it better, too. It sews a seam that will not rip; sews it stronger than by hand, is easily managed and kept in order, and what is more important, gives leisure for the cultivation of health by outdoor exercise.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now wishes to do up and supply 50,000 boxes of indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our older brother Johnny. Sick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever you Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracks that are very barren.—[Reformer, Trenton, N. J.]

### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

At a regular meeting of Union River Division No. 99, of the Sons of Temperance, on Tuesday evening, April 24, the following officers were installed for the ensuing quarter:—

B. M. Mitchell, W. P.; Orison Call, W. A.; J. D. Richards, R. S.; Milton S. Beckwith, A. R. S.; Geo. A. Beckett, F. S.; A. W. Clark, T.; Charles Loring, C.; Wm. L. Eldridge, A. C.; J. Fogg, I. S.; Joseph Joy, O. S.

This Division is flourishing finely. More members were present at the last meeting, than have been for some months back. Candidates are initiated at almost every regular meeting.

New Goods.—We called into the store of Messrs. Robinson & Harden to-day, Wednesday, and found their large store full of New Goods, and all hands busy in waiting upon customers. Their stock is large, well selected and of the latest styles. We would advise the ladies to be sure and visit their Clerk, Cape and Parson Department, and see the large and pretty assortment of the very latest fashions there exhibited. This firm takes great pains to supply their customers with the latest styles and best of goods; and that their efforts are appreciated is evident from the large number constantly visiting their store. See Advertisement.

The Western mail arrived here on Tuesday about 3 o'clock p. m. The traveling was so bad that the stage came through with six horses, and on wheels. The Eastern mail arrived here at about the usual time.

The Hardware Store of J. F. Davis & Co. is well filled with all desirable goods in that line. This firm is desiring of a liberal share of patronage, and we hope is receiving it.

We notice that D. N. Moor & Co. having bought out J. R. Marshall's Photograph Rooms, and have removed their picture gallery to that place.

Our Merchants are getting in their Spring stock of Goods, and show some very pretty styles.

The ice left our river on Sunday last the 21st ult. Vessels came up to the wharves on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Foster of Biddeford, will preach at the Baptist meetinghouse on Sunday.

Messrs. S. & H. A. Dutton have received a full supply of Spring Goods. Give them a call.

Lemuel Crabtree Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Haines, and has entered upon the duties of the office.

We learn that N. H. Powers, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster of Orland, in this county.

L. N. Prescott, editor of the *Farmington Chronicle*, has been appointed Postmaster at Farmington, Me.

St. Clair Morgan who fired the first shot at the Star of the West, was killed in a duel at Pensacola, recently.

The amount of Fishing Bounties paid out at the Passamaquoddy Custom House was \$524.42.

The population of the seven Confederate States, as shown by the last census is 1,231,000 less than the State of New York and 250,000 less than Pennsylvania.

The Postmaster General has decided that a Postmaster must be appointed from the place where the office is located, and not from any other section.

Ex-Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, full of honors and years, died suddenly at his residence in Boston on Saturday last. He was in the 51st year of his life.

The Lieut. Childs who resigned his commission in the army to take a Col's commission in the army of the seceded States, is a native of Eastport. So says the *Sentinel*. His father was Gen. Thomas Childs, for many years stationed at Fort Sullivan.

The *Boston Journal* has an article on the "Profits of Slave Labor" which proves very clearly that this kind of labor is not profitable, and that the Southern Confederacy cannot afford to sustain an independent existence.







